RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; DIVIDED

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1829. No. 499.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Sept. 9.		Fayetteville, Sept. 10.		Newbern, Sept. 5.		Petersburg. Sept. 4.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	120	150 a	175	150 a	175	125 a	200
Apple,	——	33	35	35		40	45	30	50
Peach,	——	—		50	60	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	6½	7	6	7	6	7½
Beeswax,	——	22	25	20	22	20		22	25
Butter,	——	15		15	20	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	12	14	13	16	13	15	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	45	50	35	40	40	45
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	6¾	7¼	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	——	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		75	80	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	700		400	475	650	700	500	650
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	——	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	28	30	30	33	30		33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8½	9	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		25	27	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		725	800	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		125	150	120	125	150	200
West India,	——	80	90	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	——	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	350	400	300	325	400	500
Shot,	——	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	——	45	50	80	90	55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	850	1050	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		20	25	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	——	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		300		—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	8		9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	100		90	92
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	22	25	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	——	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	——	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	——	—		200	330	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper ust be post-paid.

HILLSBOROUGH

FALL RACES.

WILL commence over the Hillsborough Course on Wednesday the 30th day of September next.

1st day. A sweep stakes, mile heats, for two year old colts raised in Orange county. Five entered, and subscription open until the evening preceding the race. Entrance twenty-five dollars.

2d day. Two mile heats, for 200 dollars.

3d day. Three mile heats, for 300 dollars.

4th day. One mile heats, for 100 dollars, together with part of the gate money.

The money to be hung up on the usual discount.

By order of the Club.

Wm. H. Phillips, *Sec'ry.*

August 25. 95—3w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my sons Anderson Riley and Henderson Riley, have authority from me to transact business for themselves, and to become responsible for their contracts in as full and complete a manner as if they had attained the full age of twenty-one years.

John Riley.

August 25 95—3w

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office

A Camp-Meeting and Annual Conference will be held by the members and ministers of the Associated Methodists Churches, in Franklin county, on the first Thursday in October next, at Union chapel, twelve miles east of Oxford, and fifteen south east of Williamsborough.. Ministers and members of all other denominations are hereby affectionately invited to attend, and co-operate with us in the work of the Lord.

September 1. 96—

HORSES WANTED.

WANTED, a pair of gentle, well-broke CARRIAGE HORSES, the age not more than seven nor less than five, the colour gray, black, or bay.

Inquire at this Office.

September 1. 96—3w

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having dissolved their copartnership in the carpenter's business, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against them to present them immediately.

Faddis & Woods.

August 18. 94—3w

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 3 3m—86

AN ORATION

Delivered at Chapel Hill on Wednesday, June 24th, 1829, according to the annual appointment of the two Literary Societies belonging to the University, by WILLIAM HOOPER, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages in the University.

(Concluded.)

We touched upon the dangers to be apprehended from the admixture of foreigners among us. Happily this danger will grow less with the lapse of time. The original emigrant becomes a much more harmless citizen than he was in his own country. Oppression and poverty may have rendered him a dangerous revolutionist there, but the easy circumstances in which he soon places himself here, transform his character, and attach him to the hospitable land that has afforded him an asylum in its bosom. If he leaves children after him, they constitute a most valuable species of population, possessing the improvements brought from older countries with the patriotism of natives. Besides, the influx of foreigners must abate, as our territory is filled with indigenous multitudes. And it is hoped, that the example of our free institutions, together with the progress of political philosophy, will more and more meliorate European governments, teaching sovereigns that it is their true interest to respect each other's rights and to make their subjects happy. As such benign changes take place, the inducements of emigration will subside, and thousands of restless malecontents, who now sigh for for elysian fields beyond the Atlantic, will then seek that happiness at home which they before thought was only to be found in the new world.

Against the danger that threatens us from servile insurrection, it surely becomes a wise people to make timely provision. If no fears were awakened by growing numbers and incurable discontent, still, the necessary degradation, and inevitable viciousness of so large a proportion of its inhabitants, would demand remedial measures from a humane and enlightened nation. The slavery is the baneful parent of the vilest morals, every virtuous family in this southern country knows full well, and deplores that it holds within its own walls a fountain of moral poison, which, in spite of the most watchful care, is continually diffusing around its baleful influence and infecting the health of all the household; while public testimony to the same mournful fact is furnished by every jail and gibbet in the land. Many of the state governments have awaked to the importance of this subject, and we may hope that the progress of political wisdom and an increasing sense of the magnitude of the evil, will enlist the remainder, who now stand back in indifference or despair, until at length a unanimity shall be effected, by which the collective wisdom and resources of the nation shall be put into action for the extirpation of the bitter root from our soil.

A survey of the multiplied blessings which already crown our land, might seem sufficient to beget a perfect contentment, and that all we could ask of heaven is, a continuance of the same condition. But it is certain we are not satisfied with our present attainments; and perhaps this restless desire of something better was implanted in communities as it is in individuals, to prevent the stagnation of human affairs, and to stimulate our nature to its highest capacities of improvement. Our country, rapidly as it has advanced, has not advanced rapidly enough for our ambition. In many respects we are far below the nations of Europe, and we cannot wait with patience until the gradual progress of time shall place us on a level with them. We pant for "more space in the world's thought." Our homely, domestic joys, our humble, quiet, unostentatious happiness, seems tame and insipid. We sigh for some splendid fortune. We want the world to ring with our renown—to talk with admiration of fields won by the valour of our troops, of towns and fleets demolished by the thunders of our navy, of charmed senates hanging with breathless rapture on the tongues of our orators, of the sublimity of our poets, the erudition of our scholars, the profound wisdom of our jurists and philosophers. We want to see shining cities line all our streams, the whole face of our land smiling like a cultivated garden, paved roads and canals intersecting every district, and universal wealth, like a mighty river, rolling its tide from one extremity of the empire to the other. Some of these are legitimate and laudable objects of ambition, while others are purchased at so dear a rate that a desire after them is one of the most unfortunate passions that can enter the breast of a nation. Are we smitten with a passion for glory, that noisy, reeling goddess, who drives her flaming chariot over the earth, delighted with the roar of her own wheels and the gaze she attracts? We forget that the period of a nation's greatest glory is not the period of its greatest happiness. Its years of tranquil enjoyment roll on unnoticed. Those are too tame a theme for the historic muse, who loves to record daring achievements of valour, struggles of terrific passion, and tragical scenes of suffering. On these she lavishes her powers of description, on these she expatiates at large, while she passes over with brief and careless notice, a much longer space of a nation's existence, unsignalized by striking events, but spent in happy repose. Thus a river may flow on with a deep and quiet current for hundreds of miles, the convenient thorough-fare of the whole population, and yet never appear in the columns of a newspaper, or be honoured with a poet's song; but if in its progress it chances to dash its waters over a precipice and form a frightful cataract, that single spot absorbs all attention and wins all renown. The words of the poet are but too well verified by the history of nations as well as of individuals, that

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Great talents are called forth only by great exigencies. In ordinary times, they slumber unknown, or expend themselves in quiet schemes of domestic usefulness. And shall we regret that no calamitous event occurs to throw these talents into bolder prominence? Shall we wish a whole nation's mighty body to writhe in a convulsive fit, that we may have the pleasure of seeing the action of its larger muscles? Let us remember too, that the same trying times which provoke into public view talents that are valuable, also rouse those that are noxious. If an inglorious tranquility deprives us of the delight which we should receive from sublime exhibitions of virtue, it may save us the pain and the horror of witnessing gigantic powers employed only to destroy. Who of us could desire a volcano to burst forth in our neighborhood, because perchance it might send from its bowels some lumps of gold? Do we pant for military renown? Alas! let us consider what rivulets of blood must be shed to nourish the laurels of a single hero. Let us cast our eyes on Rome in the days of her Julius and her Cato, on France in the days of her Louis XIV and her Napoleon, on England during the campaigns of her Marlborough and the exploits of her Nelson! Would America be willing to earn such celebrity at such an expense, and pour out, like water, the blood of her sons and the tears of her daughters, merely that she might boast of a few splendid victories? Heaven defend us from such accursed ambition, and such "bad eminence" in the production of misery!

Do we burn with emulation to give birth to illustrious orators? These too, are the product of a nation's throes. It is impending dangers, it is keen suffering, which alone can furnish the requisite subjects, or kindle the requisite passions for the display of eloquence. The brilliant thunderbolt is the child of the storm. When was it, let me ask again, that appeared the immortal speakers who have illustrated their respective countries, in ancient and modern times? Greece heard not the thunder of her Demosthenes till the Macedonian conqueror was on the march with chains in his hands to put about her neck; nor did the tongue of Cicero utter its most powerful notes till his country trembled or smarted under the treasons and spoliations of Cataline, Verres and Anthony. France never knew what it was for the voice of a popular debater to command the bayonets of a nation till the concussions of her revolution struck out the coruscations of Mirabeau. And when was it that the British parliament bowed to the resistless force of human speech, and every Englishman, yea, every descendant of Englishmen, gloried in the claim,

"That Chatham's language was his mother tongue?"

It was when the British fleet was battering down our towns, and the British legions were carrying havock through our fields, when the bloody trophies of the Indian tomahawk were shamelessly leagued with British arms, that the indignant spirit of Chatham electrified the senate of his country with such bursts of overpowering eloquence as it had never heard before, and perhaps will never hear again. When was it that the pen of Burke ruled the free minds of his countrymen, like the wand of a magician? It was when the frightful apparition of the French revolution, starting up by his side, awakened all his energies, that he snatched the harp of prophecy and remonstrance, and poured upon the ear of his country such a tide of soul-subduing song, as bound in trance her restless spirits till the season of danger and infatuation was over. To come to ourselves, if the American bosom has ever beat to the powerful strokes of senatorial eloquence, it was when the expected horrors of war and servitude fired the hearts and the lips of our Henry and our Ames.

Let us not therefore sigh because our congress-hall does not continually ring with strains rivaling the noblest effusions of Greece, Rome and England. Our race of great men is not extinct, nor is their influence unfelt when their voices are not heard in the capitol. It would be an immense mistake to suppose that all the eloquence and all the wisdom which we own, is collected in our congress, or that those either in congress or out of it, who make the most noise, are the most important personages of our nation. To borrow an illustration from Mr. Burke, let us not imagine, "because half a dozen grass-hoppers make the field ring with their importunate chink, that they are therefore the only inhabitants of the field, whilst thousands of great cattle repose beneath the shadow of the oak, and chew the cud in silence." It is perhaps as well or better for our country, that in her tranquil days, her great men should be distributed through various parts of the empire, than collected at the metropolis. Our national debates may be less splendid, the world's gaze may be less attracted, but perhaps the nation is a gainer. These valuable characters are the salt of the republic, whose utility depends not on its accumulation in one spot, but on its diffusion. They spread a wholesome seasoning through the general mass. While they are quietly engaged in the pursuits of private life, they are the ornaments of their several neighbourhoods, they diffuse around them the mild radiance of civic virtue, and are the focus of light and heat to their little spheres—at the bar, on the bench, or in the pulpit, maintaining the laws and watching over the morals of their country, setting an example of honest, intelligent patriotism in the midst of their fellow-citizens, correcting their erroneous opinions, liberalizing their narrow minds, staying their headlong passions, theaching them to appreciate the blessings of freedom, introducing among them the improvements of the age, stirring them up

to generous enterprises, founding and fostering seminaries of learning, and thus lighting up new suns to illuminate their country when their own last beams shall have sunk in the west. They may, too, without appearing in congress, be pushing forward the general well-being of the Union by leading useful measures in the legislatures of the several states. Meantime, should any public exigency call for their services, they are ready, at the summons of their country, to guide her councils or to wield her sword.

But I said there were legitimate and laudable objects of our ambition. These are, the culture of our native soil and of our native mind—the bringing to the highest pitch of beauty the face of our country and the intellect and morals of our citizens. Be these the aims of American ambition. Let us yield without envy to others the glory of having slaughtered more thousands of our fellow men than we have; of being more shrewd than we in the intrigues of diplomacy. Be it ours by industry, frugality and the hand of art, by a dilligent improvement of the blessings of peace and freedom, to make every part of our land smile like the garden of Eden—pressing from the earth's full bosom the greatest possible quantity of nutriment for the increasing millions of her children, and, by every facility of transportation, to send all the proceeds of our labour with ease and rapidity from the mountains to the ocean and from the ocean to the mountains—these are achievements which we may attempt and hope for without guilt and without presumption—victories over impassible matter—the lights of science detecting, and the arm of industry wielding, all the latent faculties of nature, till the subjugation of the inanimate as well as the animated world to the will of man, shall make good the charter allowed him by heaven, of "having dominion over the works of God's hands."

But there is yet a nobler subject than the surface of the earth for us to meliorate and polish—the ethereal mind. It seems to be an admitted doctrine, that the best guarantee we can have for the permanence of our free institutions, is the intelligence of our people; that the more light they have, the better will they appreciate and the more zealously defend, the precious inheritance bequeathed us by our fathers. Proceeding on this principle, most if not all of the members of our confederacy have taken some measures for the promotion of education; some indeed have got greatly the start of others in this race of honour, and are now reaping the fruits of it in those liberal and magnificent public works to which public intelligence will infallibly give rise—while some are left at a mortifying distance behind, retarded by the heavy clogs of ignorance and sordid parsimony. Make a people intelligent, and you make them enterprising. They learn that a judicious expenditure of the public money is the truest economy, the best art of growing rich. But an ignorant community, with the very spirit of a miser, will lie stretched upon its useless hoard, not having the heart to take from it more than farthing by farthing, pining in the midst of abundance, thrusting away in disgrace, and spitefully growling at every counsellor that would persuade it to an enlightened application of its resources, while it entrusts with its keys and chooses as its sentinels the dragons who will guard the precious deposit with the most wakeful eye, the earliest hiss, and the fiercest talons. We may be sure that such a suicidal policy is the offspring of popular ignorance—an ugly child of an ugly mother; and that the surest and speediest means for producing a fairer progeny is to let in light upon the common mind. Has North-Carolina the means of doing this, and will she neglect to improve the most valuable of her possessions? Is she so anxious to have all her resources developed as to send the skilful geologist to climb all her mountains, and explore all her caverns, that she may learn what mines of precious metal may lie hid, or what minerals more useful than they, may be transmuted into gold by the hand of industry? And will she be careless of a much richer treasure, the native genius of her sons, that which sheds more lustre on a nation than the gilded palaces of nobles or the gems that sparkle in the diadems of princes? It is by her great men, her men of cultivated talent, that she is to acquire rank and influence in the Union, and draw to herself that share of the national respect and the national treasure to which she is entitled. Is it not to the talents of her advocates on the floor of congress, (talents which this college has the merit of having nursed) that she now owes the means of opening her harbours and enlarging her commerce? How knows she but among the rude sons of her peasantry lie concealed 'hearts pregnant with celestial fire,' which want only the breath of education to make them shed rays of glory on their native state! Why does she not look with the eye of a mother on her languishing University, and make it the exuberant nurse of her youthful genius?" This she must do, if she would rear within its walls a race of vigorous and majestic growth, and not a breed of dwarfs and starvelings.

The means now in operation throughout the United States for the dissemination of the rudiments of knowledge, have given us already one of the best informed commonalties in the world, foreigners themselves being judges. But this diffusion of moderate intelligence among the throng, is by no means all which our fortunate circumstances warrant us to expect, and prompt us to aspire to. All the heights and depths of philosophy, and all the flowers of elegant literature lie before us, and Europe beckons us to a generous competition. Happy is it that there are so various and so alluring walks in which the restless mind of man can harmlessly employ itself, and not be tempted to seek requisite excitement in the disturbance of society. This is one vast advantage when the genious of a nation takes a literary turn. All its activity is noiseless, all its projects are pacific, all its trophies are unbloody. So many minds find in this way pleasurable exercise and repose, either as writers or as readers, that it is past calculation what a sum of public happiness is thereby earned, and how much national tranquility is thereby promoted. Many a daring and active spirit that would otherwise have made cannon balls and human heads the toys of its amusements, has, by receiving an early direction towards literature, passed through the world without wielding any more noxious weapon than the grey goose quill, or shedding any more costly liquid than the contents of the ink-horn.

As the public mind advances in intelligence, we may hope that the dominion of reason over the wills and actions of men will gain ground. While society is in its infancy and the minds of men are dark and rude, every thing is carried by brute force. But just in proportion as society advances in refinement, mental powers acquire an ascendancy over corporeal strength. What an inducement this, to bring our minds to the highest state of improvement, that we may possess so powerful an engine for moving the multitude of mankind! How flattering the idea, how stimulating to generous exertiontion, that, in this enlightened day, by the agency of the press, one potent mind can send abroad its thoughts, as on the wings of the wind, to light upon ten thousand other minds, moulding their opinions, determining their pursuits, and like the harp of Timotheus, now kindling their passions into transport, now lulling them to sleep!

Here, young gentlemen, opens upon you, a glorious motive for pushing your intellectual improvement to the highest point, and also for studying with care the art of elegant composition. As the age advances in refinement and vigour of intellect, its taste will demand the most finished style. No books but those of surpassing merit both in thought and expression will have any chance of public favour or influence. But these *will* exert a sway over successive generations, serving, like the works of Bacon, of Newton, of Locke and of Adam Smith, to effect the most auspicious changes in the researches of philosophy and the administration of governments. A still more sacred use and a still prouder achievement of mental power will it be, if you can, by the medium of the voice or the pen, restrain the vices and purify the morals of your country. What avails our free government, our plentiful and unmolested fruition of every earthly good, if we are the slaves of vice? How is that man the happier for American privileges who makes no better use of his ease and plenty than to imbrute himself by intemperance, reducing his family to shame and want? And is it not a melancholy fact that there are thousands of such wretched men, and of families made wretched by them, in these happy United States? Now if so, of what use to them are all the envied privileges of American citizenship? Less unhappy than these are the toil-worn subjects of an oppressive government, who eat a scanty meal in a mud-walled cottage, and have neither the time nor the means to be intemperate. Thus does vice blast all the fruits of the patriot's battles and the statesman's counsels, and turn the milk and honey of a land into gall! What tribute of national gratitude would repay the merits of that writer who should, by the irresistible force of argument and persuasion, give a death blow to intemperance, that foe to all the peace and charities of the heart, that scourage of our country, that agent and factor of death and hell? If Rome bestowed her highest badge of honour, the civic crown, upon him who had saved the life even of a single citizen, what garlands shall be an adequate recompense for the countless lives saved by him who should dry up that fountain, whose malignant waters not only destroy myriads of the present generation, but threaten to roll down upon posterity a stream of poison about which thousands yet unborn shall gather to "taste the wave and die." Should the writings of Beecher work such a revolution; should their success, so happily begun in the formation of two hundred and twenty Temperance Societies, continue its triumphant career until the whole nation shall be sworn to the virtuous compact, his reputation will mount "above all Greek, above all Roman fame;" future generations will rise up and call him blessed; his country will hail him as the vanquisher of her most dangerous enemy; her matrons will chant his praises while living and mourn him when dead, as the preserver of the lives and morals of their children, and history will rank his services to mankind above the exploits of Hercules and Theseus, as having rid the earth of a more pestilent monster than any which fell beneath their arms. Similar honours await those who shall overwhelm with the weight of argument, the pathos of eloquence or the flashes of wit, those sins of the honourable and genteel classes, duelling, gaming, profanity and dissoluteness, which maintain credit from the rank of those who practice them, but which ought if possible to be rendered contemptible like the more vulgar vices of lying and stealing.

But doubtless these are changes too vast and goodly to expect from the force of reason or the charms of literature. Will these be able to stem that torrent of voluptuousness and effeminacy which will be apt to pour in upon us from a long course of prosperity? Look at Rome, in the first century of the christian era—mistress of the civilized world, queen of arts and elegancies; yet, by the indignant confessions of her own writers, loathsome for every species of flagitiousness and execrable for every atrocity of crime.* And if you prefer a more modern example, look at France, just before her revolution; the chosen seat of learning and philosophy, the proverbial model of gentle manners and social refinement. But see her passions once let loose, and perhaps no barbaric nation ever exhibited a parallel of savage fury and insatiate appetite for blood. No; in spite of all those favourable circumstances in our situation which have been detailed, we shall, it is to be feared, go the way of all the nations that have preceded us, who fell a prey to their own vices after repelling the attacks of all outward enemies, unless some more powerful principle of self-preservation than any of them possessed, operate in our behalf. And most happily for us such a principle exists among us, and is now in active operation—and that is, the Christian Religion. Never was there a land where that softener of hearts and purifier of morals enjoyed so safe an asylum, and was taught with greater perfection and success. Let its influence once become general, and those vices which are the destruction of a nation will be rooted out, while those virtues which promote its happiness and stability will spring up and flourish. It would seem, from the prophecies of scripture, to be the intention of the Almighty Disposer of earthly affairs, that the state of mankind shall go on to improve, until the earth shall exhibit brighter scenes of happiness and virtue than have ever yet adorned it. If so, that nation may, without presumption, hope for enduring favour which shall lend itself to forward the purposes of Omnipotence; but wo to every people, who shall by depraved morals or armed hostility stand in the way of these benevolent designs. Here rest the fairest hopes of this country. It appears to be instrumental in the hands of God in accomplishing his designs of "peace on earth and good will to men." If we build upon this rock, it will be a sure foundation, on which we may rear the tower of our national greatness until it reach the skies, whose over-hanging bolts shall be guided innocently off by its cloud-piercing spire. Ten righteous men would have saved a city once from the impending vengeance of heaven, if so many could have been found within its walls, and a ship's crew of two hundred and seventy-five souls were saved from the devouring deep by the sacred presence of an Apostle.* We may then hope that the day of calamity will be averted from our land, or if it come will be alleviated, for the sake not of the ten, but of the ten thousand righteous, whose prayers are unceasingly offered for the nation's welfare, and whose strength and wealth are unsparingly devoted to the advancement of that cause for the consummation of which heaven protracts the date of this terrestrial scene. Now, oh my country, I begin to conceive less trembling hopes of thy preservation. The holy cause of heaven is delegated to thee, and thy person is therefore inviolable. "What dost thou fear," said the vain-glorious Roman to his dismayed pilot, in the storm: "thou bearest Cæsar and his fortunes." But "behold a greater than Cæsar is here." The ship on which Christ is embarked can never sink.

Nil desperandum *Christo* duce, et auspice *Christo*.

Winds and waves may toss and vex it, but dare not destroy. Enemies may attack the gallant bark, but there are legions of self-devoted hearts on board, who, on the trial, will gather round the Sacred Freight, and vow to each other never to "give up the ship."

This, then, is the glory which we ought to covet for our country—the glory of moral excellence—the honour of being the most virtuous nation on earth, renowned for justice, for humanity, for truth, for temperance, for industry, for pious gratitude to God, for matchless beneficence to man, making happy every heart within its own spacious boundaries, and feeding from its overflowing abundance the needy of other hemispheres—the umpire of contending nations, the peace-maker of the Universe.

* I trust it will not be deemed too serious for the occasion to refer the reader to the following passages of scripture as an illustration of the above remarks and of the dealings of Providence with nations: Gen. xviii. 32. xix. 23. Acts xxvii. 24. Matt. xxiv. 22.

[From the Philadelphia National Gazette.]

We mentioned, yesterday, a new and authentic work on the Police and Crimes of London. The details which it contains excite wonder, and afford abundant moral instruction. We shall proceed to condense a few, for our readers, in order to convey an idea of the extraordinary character of the aggregate. The British metropolis alone would furnish occupation, greatly superabundant, to the most zealous and intelligent philanthropist, throughout the longest life that ever was desired for the invention and accomplishment of schemes of order and benevolence.

The constables in the metropolis are near 1100 in number: "those on whom the office devolves by operation of law, are, for the most part, above its functions; those who actually discharge them, are unworthy of the trust."

Crime has increased considerably; in a ratio greater than that of the population. Drinking among the lower class—chiefly laborers—is specified as one of the main causes. Gaming has extended, and reached a dreadful pitch. Some of the many gaming houses, or "hells," are on the largest and most luxurious scale. The net profits of one of these, in one season, amounted to more than 150,000 pounds sterling. In one night, a million of money was "turned over," and the sum of 10,000 guineas occasionally staked on a single chance. The total gain, in one year, of the principal "hells," fell but little short of three millions sterling. The amount of sums won and lost by gaming, annually, is estimated at between seven and eight millions.

From 1790 to 1825, 49,754 commissions of bankruptcy were issued. From returns of affidavits of debts, it appears that in two years and a half, 70,000 persons were arrested in and about London—law expenses, five hundred thousand pounds sterling or more. More than 11,000 persons were deprived of their liberty on the mere declarations of others, before any trial or proof that they owed a farthing. In 1827, the number of executions issued was 4408, for 559,134*l*. "Some of the great debtor prisons are known to be perfect hells, in which deeds of the most revolting nature are of ordinary occurrence." Crime and misfortune share the same fate, and are brought into the most cruel and degrading fellowship.

Thirty years since, the number of beggars in London was estimated at 15,000. It must now be double or treble that number. Ninety-nine of every hundred are of the idle or profligate class—more or less of impostors. The number of persons who last presented themselves for relief to "the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity in the Metropolis," amounted, including their families, to nearly *forty thousand*. Upwards of thirteen thousand beggars are annually conveyed out of London by the parishes; they usually return, and finally escape detection.

The number of female prostitutes is almost incredible. Dr. Colquhoun subjected himself to some ridicule in computing it at 50,000, but our author thinks that his estimate was not greatly beyond the truth—including women unmarried, who live in illicit connexion with laborers and others. In one parish, containing only 9924 houses, and 59,050 inhabitants, there were, in 1817 360 brothels, and 2,000 public women. In reference to the whole body of these wretched beings, a considerable proportion of whom are mere children, this writer observes:

"Many of them were born and educated to better hopes; others have doubtless, resorted to their degraded course merely to eat the bread of idleness; but the greater number, we apprehend, have been the victims of their too good looks and their too confiding dispositions. Among the varied wretchedness which afflicts humanity there are none whose lot is fraught with acuter anguish or more certain and hopeless misery. From the theatres to the streets, and thence to some miserable lodging—the workhouse—or an hospital, their career is short and fleeting. Of the multitude of unfortunate females, elegant in their persons, and gay in their attire, who have fluttered in the saloons and other places of amusement during the last twenty years, what has been their fate? Could their progress be traced and their ultimate situations and exit from this world disclosed, it would lay open scenes of suffering and remorse far beyond any fancied descriptions in *Anastasius*, or what the imagination of Maturin could conceive."

To illustrate the sum of *juvenile delinquency*, in London, it may be sufficient to mention that during the last few years, out of 16 427 commitments in in Surrey, 7292 were of persons under twenty years of age and 370 under twelve.—Out of 4000 convicts on board the hulks, 300 boys under sixteen, were taken at once, to be placed in a separate ship. On the morning of the 26th September last, one hundred and seventy children of this miserable description were brought up at one of the London police offices; they had been sleeping in a brick field. Eight out of ten of the boys sentenced for a short period to transportation, or confinement on board the hulks, return to their old wicked courses. The experience of the British metropolis—which is complete—proves the utility of Houses of Refuge, such as have been established in the United States. Our author remarks, that it is from the many thousands of children, who have no regular employment and no moral assylum, that is derived the chief mass of criminals who crowd the prisons, the hulks, and the convict-settlements. A very inconsiderable portion of them are found to have been taught to read and write;—idleness, the want of a home, or a vicious home, are the principal causes of their ruin.

The annual average loss of property by fire in London is near 200,000*l*. with a number of lives. Half the fires are supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Attached to the different courts are about 800 officers; to which may be added 450 barristers, 2000 attorneys, 130 conveyancers, 69 special pleaders, 84 proctors, 40 public notaries, 4000 clerks, assistants and others, besides doctors at law, masters in chancery, serjeants-at-law and king's counsel—making a legal phalanx of nearly eight thousand. Lawsuits have vastly multiplied, and involve an amount of property and professional practice, of eight, ten, or more millions sterling. In the five principal prisons, 6000 persons have been annually shut up for debt. A few years ago the number of students of anatomy was about one thousand. There are about ten thousand general practitioners of medicine in England and Wales. Receivers of stolen property, in London, agents and legal solicitors for criminals, and persons who undertake to recover property by compromise with roguery, make large fortunes. An eminent solicitor related to the Police Committee that, when he regretted to a chief officer of police the increase of crime, the officer answered—"Well, master, you and I have no reason to find fault, because, with us, you know, the more the merrier."

The pride of character, integrity and honor, has "fallen at least 50 per cent. within the last fourteen years." There has been a great increase in the sale and consumption of ardent spirits. The use of them in London, "may be said to be universal." "Decent females, as well as those of dissolute character, are addicted to dram drinking." It is noted of a certain gin-shop, in Westminster, that the proportion of women who enter it, to the men, is as nineteen to one. No where in the world is beastly intoxication more common. Captain Hall would ascribe it, we presume, to the influence of the democratical part of the English constitution. The author of the book before us, connects it with other circumstances, such as the following:

"In the great woollen and cotton districts of the country, as well as in the metropolis, there has long been ad-

* Vide Horace and Juvenal, passim.

going a process of consolidation of capital or its accumulation into large masses, which have either swallowed up or reduced to the level of a very bare subsistence, all the subordinate manufacturers, traders, dealers, and chapmen. But the depression in the price of labor below the means of comfortable subsistence, from the competition of workmen, is an evil of far greater magnitude. The statesman must be blind indeed, who cannot foresee the dreadful catastrophe which must ultimately ensue from the indefinite increase in the number of the people, unaccompanied with a corresponding increase of employment and subsistence; still it is impossible to imagine how the legislature can successfully interfere, till some national distress, more palpable and convincing than the reasoning of philosophers, shall have demonstrated, even to popular conviction, its usefulness and necessity. Meanwhile the stream continues to flow; and when events shall occur which may create a serious interruption to the ordinary means of employment and production, we anticipate a revulsion of misery and discontent, like the retrocession of a torrent suddenly obstructed in its course."

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The Yeoman's Gazette gives the following summary view of the principal canals now finished, in progress, or in contemplation in the United States:

This subject is ever important and interesting. So much has already been done, and so much more proposed, though not yet accomplished, in relation to it, that it is not easy to keep the run of all the projects of this kind, which a few years have brought forth. Even the most attentive find it difficult to obtain all the desired information concerning the canals and rail roads which are completed or proposed. To throw some light on this subject, we give the names, lengths, such localities, and other facts as can be furnished of nearly or quite all the canals in the United States.

1. Middlesex canal.—This has been finished and in operation for several years; its length is 29½ miles; it has 136 feet lockage. It runs from Boston harbor to Chelmsford, in this county.

2. Blackstone canal.—This undertaking is not yet finished, but is in rapid progress. Its length is 45 miles, from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island.

3. Farmington canal.—This is unfinished.—Length 37 miles, from Northampton, Massachusetts, to New Haven, Connecticut.

4 Hudson and Erie canal.—This is in operation. Length 360 miles, from Albany to Buffalo, New York.

5. Champlain canal.—Completed; length 63 miles, from Albany to White Hall.

6 Oswego canal.—Completed; length 38 miles, from Salina to Oswego, connecting the Hudson and Erie canal with Lake Ontario.

7. Seneca canal.—Completed; its length 20 miles, connecting the Seneca and Cayuga lakes with the Hudson and Erie canal.

8. Delaware and Hudson canal.—Length 65 miles, from Delaware in Orange county, to the Hudson near Kingston.

9. Morris canal.—This is in progress; its length 86 miles, from Easton to Newark, New Jersey.

10 Chesapeake and Delaware canal.—Completed; length 14 miles, from Delaware river to Chesapeake bay.

11. Port Deposite canal.—Completed; length 10 miles, from Port Deposite on the Susquehannah to the Maryland line.

12. Chesapeake and Ohio canal.—This was begun on 4th July, 1828, when ground was broken by the president of the United States. Length 360 miles, from Georgetown, D. C. to near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

13. Ohio State canal.—Unfinished; length 306 miles, from Cleveland on Lake Erie to the Ohio, at the mouth of the Sciota.

14. Miami canal.—Unfinished; length 265 miles, from Cincinnati to the Maumee, near the head of Lake Erie.

15. Lehigh canal.—Unfinished; length 46 miles, from Stoddartsville on the Lehigh, to Easton, on the Delaware.

16. Little Schuylkill canal.—Its length 25 miles from the mouth of Little Schuylkill river to the coal mines.

17. Conestogo canal.—Length 18 miles, from Lancaster to the mouth of Conestogo creek.

18. Schuylkill canal.—Finished; length 108 miles, from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon.

19. Union canal.—Finished; length 79 miles, from Reading to Middletown.

20. Pennsylvania canal.—In progress, it having been commenced at both extremities; length 296 miles, from Middletown to Pittsburg.

☞ The three last mentioned canals form a line from Philadelphia to the Ohio, at Pittsburg, and may be considered parts of the same great enterprize.

21. Ohio and Erie canal.—Its length 213 miles, from Pittsburg to Erie, on Lake Erie.

22. Delaware canal.—This will run from Philadelphia to meet the Delaware and Hudson canal. It has already been begun.

Death of Mr. Kelsey.—We mentioned last week the remarkable case of the abstinence of Mr. Reuben Kelsey, of Fairfield, who is since dead. Exhausted nature could hold out no longer, than the fifty third day of his starvation, and the unfortunate youth expired on the 24th August. We are told that he omitted going to the well for water, (as was his usual practice during his extraordinary fast,) on the day preceding his decease, and that his friends induced him to take two table spoonfuls of water gruel at that time, which, as they all aver, and the physicians acquainted with the case believe, is the only sustenance which he had taken for fifty-two days! His body is represented to have borne the appearance of a mummy—the flesh being wasted away, the skin discolored, and dried to the bones.

The deceased appears to have labored under the delusion of an extraordinary revelation being committed to him, telling his friends it was his lot to fast for forty days. At the expiration of that time, it was expected that persuasion might induce him to eat; but he persisted in saying he had no divine command to eat, but wonders would yet be wrought by him, &c. In this way he continued, till fasting rendered his speech quite inarticulate, and his remaining faculties gradually failed.

Little Falls People's Friend.

SPANISH INVADING EXPEDITION.

Baltimore, Sept. 7.

Capt. Crothers of the schr. Spartan, who arrived here yesterday evening in twelve days from Havana, reports that a few days before he sailed, all the Transports which had been engaged in conveying the Spanish troops to the Mexican coast, with the exception of the Bingham, which had been driven into New Orleans, had returned. Capt. C. conversed with the Captains of the Transports, many of whom were Americans, who informed him that the troops had all safely disembarked upon the Mexican coast—one half of the number within the Bar of Tampico, and the rest about six miles below the city, amounting in the whole to 3300 men. Immediately after the landing of the troops, a body of Mexican cavalry to the number of 400 marched down to the shore with the colours of the Republic flying—but upon approaching the encampment they hoisted the Spanish flag and joined the invading forces. The Spanish Commander then presented to each of the soldiers a doubloon, and the amount of the arrears due them by the Mexican Government. Capt C. also reports that the schr. Hound, formely of Baltimore, had been chartered by the Spanish authorities and was to be dispatched to New Orleans to transport to Tampico, the crew of the vessel which had put in there. The transports now at Havana had been re-engaged to convey a further supply of troops to the coast of Mexico, —a few days before the sailing of the Spartan, a vessel had arrived from Omoa, having on board a number of priests in a most destitute and wretched situation.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 23.

Large Peach.—We were last week shown a peach, grown on the plantation of Mrs. Ray, in this neighbourhood, which weighed eleven ounces and a half, and measured in either direction eleven inches—affording evidence that with little attention, specimens of this delicious fruit may be produced among us scarcely surpassed in the most favored sections of the country.

Navigation on the Cape Fear.—We are gratified to communicate to our readers renewed evidence of the safety and convenience of the navigation of the river from Haywood to Fayetteville. Mr. Murphey has just returned from a trip with his boat. He carried a load of flour to Fayetteville, and returned to Haywood without any accident or hindrance of any kind. The flour was sold at 4.50 and 5 dollars per barrel.

We learn that the work at Smiley's Falls is successfully progressing. The river, for the first time this season, is now in good working order, and nothing is wanting but hands, for which liberal wages are offered. The skill and persevering industry with which the work is now prosecuted, we trust will speedily make perfect the navigation of the whole length of the Cape Fear river to Haywood.

We would take this opportunity to draw the attention of our readers to a meeting advertised to take place at Chapel Hill on Saturday the 17th of October next. The object of the meeting is to consider the propriety of adopting measures to open the navigation of the river New Hope, from Patterson's mill to its junction with the Cape-Fear below Haywood. It is believed that this object can be obtained at a very small expense; the advantages would be almost incalculable. We hope the meeting will be numerously attended.

We received by the last mail the first number of a new periodical, published in Philadelphia, entitled "The Journal of Health." It is to be published semi-monthly, in numbers of sixteen pages octavo each, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per annum, in advance;—to be conducted by an association of physicians, who "propose laying down plain precepts, in easy style and familiar language, for the regulation of all the physical agents necessary to health, and to point out under what circumstances of excess or misapplication they become injurious and fatal."

From a hasty perusal of the specimen before us, we consider it as an interesting and valuable publication. It is offered for the inspection of those who are disposed to examine it.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following preamble and constitution have been adopted for the government of the Temperance Society forming in this county. It is all-important to the prosperity and happiness of a community, that temperance should be observed by every individual. In vain are the blessings of Providence lavished upon us; in vain shall the earth bring forth by handfuls, and spread her richest dainties before us; in vain do we boast our free institutions, our liberties and our exalted privileges, if Intemperance stalks abroad and spreads around its baleful influence. Humanity weeps at the multiplied evils engendered by this hated vice, more destructive and dreadful in its consequences than the united influence of "war, pestilence and famine." Do we not owe it, then, to our God as christians, to our country as patriots, to ourselves as men, to make some effort to remove this tremendous evil from among us? Should we not put our hand to the plow, and not look back until the work be accomplished? These things deserve our serious attention—may they receive it!

We the undersigned, viewing with deep concern the enormous evil spread throughout our land by the prevalence of intemperance, do strongly concur with our fellow citizens in other parts in the opinion, that it is high time for all good men and good patriots, for all friends to their country and to the best interests of mankind, to co-operate in some powerful and unanimous measure to check, if not possible to exterminate, the evil in question. We think, that as example and fashion have had great effect in generating the evil, by making the use of ardent spirits a common part of the rites of hospitality and of the convivial board, so the same example and fashion may be employed with happy efficacy in banishing the same dangerous article from all respectable society, and from all virtuous families, into the haunts and dens of profligacy and midnight revelry. We believe that many of the virtuous part of society are now unintentionally and unconsciously fostering the evil by allowing themselves and their families a moderate indulgence, and thus lending the sanction of their respectable example to those who wish to indulge in excess. We think that this single vice is the cause of more complicated, extensive and irreparable mischief than all the other vices with which our country is infested; that most cases of the wreck of health and the wreck of fortunes, the untimely deaths of the heads of families and the consequent multiplication of needy widows and orphans, most cases of insolvency, violence and murder, may be traced, directly or remotely, to this cause.

Such being the state of things, we think every individual who is a friend to morality and to the happiness of mankind, ought to be willing to make some sacrifice of luxury and self-indulgence, if he thereby can achieve so grand a benefit to society as the diminution of intemperance. We therefore pledge ourselves to one another to be faithful to the following articles, which we, with mature deliberation, adopt.

Art. 1. This society shall be called THE ORANGE COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, auxiliary to the American Temperance Society.

Art. 2. Any person subscribing this constitution shall be a member of this society; and members of all similar associations already formed in the county shall be considered as members of this association.

Art. 3. The members of this society, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is, for persons in health, not only unnecessary but injurious, and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits, and that while it is continued the evils of intemperance can never be prevented, do therefore agree, that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine in case of bodily infirmity; that we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends or for persons in our employment, and that we will not engage in distilling, or in buying and selling ardent spirits, as a source of gain, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community.

Art. 4. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, whose duties shall be those ordinarily belonging to such officers. These, together with an executive committee consisting of fifteen persons, elected annually, shall manage the concerns of the society—five to form a quorum.

Art. 5. Meetings of the society shall be held as often as the executive committee shall think best, at such places as they may appoint; and a general meeting of the society shall be held annually, at such place as the executive committee may designate, when the officers for the year shall be elected.

Art. 6. This constitution may be altered or amended only at the annual meeting by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Murder.—We learn that a man by the name of Ivey Wilkins, of Currituck county, who has been in the habit of abusing his wife, murdered her last week. After he had committed the act, he made a coffin and was about interring the body, when he was overtaken by a jury of inquest, and while they were examining it, Wilkins made his escape. He was pursued, but before he would suffer himself taken, had one of his legs nearly shot off. We presume he has been committed to jail to undergo a trial. *Elizabeth City Star.*

DIED.

In this county, on the 17th inst. Mrs. EMILY JORDAN, wife of Capt. George Jordan, in the 24th year of her age.

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryan and Churton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two-story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22. 99—

NOTICE.

THE old Mill formerly the property of John Cabe, deceased, will be let out on the premises, on the 14th of October next, to the person who will repair it for its use for the shortest length of time the undertaker giving bond for the faithful performance of the work. The particulars will be made known on that day. The mill is an excellent merchant-mill, surpassed by no other on that never failing stream, the Enoe. All who wish to get a good bargain, and to get into good business, will do well to attend.

Mann Patterson,
Thomas King,
William Duskin.

September 22. 99—3wp

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of N. C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 23d of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 24th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, *Col.*

Sept. 61. 99—td

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 16th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 17th you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

David Tate, *Col.*

Sept. 61. 99—td

NOTICE.

AT the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JAMES JACKSON, dec'd. hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can or will be given.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 22. 99—3w

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of November next, at the house of the late James Jackson, dec'd. his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder; the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Still and Vessels, and Farming Tools, and various other articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Ex'r.*

Sept. 19. 99—tas

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 14th of July last, an apprentice girl by the name of RACHEL LAMB, near sixteen years of age, bound to me by the county court of Chatham. Said girl is supposed to be lurking among her relations in Guilford county. I hereby forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said girl under the penalty of the law. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver her to me.

Thomas Lindley.

September 22. 99—3w

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.

THE subscribor will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 22. 99—3mp

WANTED,

A GOOD MILCH COW.
Inquire at this Office.

September 22. 99—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for or taking an assignment of a note executed by me about the 3d of September instant, and payable six months after date to Nathaniel G. Palmer, for four hundred dollars. This note was fraudulently obtained from me, and I am determined not to pay it.

Lemuel Lynch.

September 22. 99—3w

TO THE PUBLIC.

I AM charged in the above advertisement with having obtained by fraudulent means a note from Lemuel Lynch. In order that the public may understand for what the note was given, I will give an explanation, which Mr. Lynch has from unworthy motives refused to do. Having more house-room on my lot than was necessary, I proposed to Mr. Lynch to sell him the two-story part of my house, which after some time he agreed to purchase for the sum of four hundred dollars, on a credit of six months. He requested that the bargain should be closed between ourselves, without witnesses; accordingly I sat down and wrote a covenant, which bound Lynch to pay me, six months after date, the sum of four hundred dollars, on condition that I removed the two-story part of my house on a lot which he proposed purchasing of the commissioners of the town, situated near my dwelling; and also on condition that I would let him have the brick belonging to the chimney attached to the said house. Sometime before I made this agreement with Mr. Lynch, I had conveyed my house and lot, together with other property, to secure the payment of certain debts that I owed. But as I had conveyed more than sufficient other property besides this house to satisfy said debts, I never for a moment supposed that those persons who were amply secured without it would throw difficulties in my way; though I now find they have thought proper to do so. But to prevent Mr Lynch from being prejudiced in any way on that account, unsolicited by him I put the before named covenant in the note. I shall endeavor to make such arrangements as will enable me to comply with my contract, and hold Lynch responsible for the money to the utmost farthing. The truth of the matter is, that Lynch is only tired of his bargain, and urged on by others he seeks in this way to get clear of it. I am sorry to be compelled thus to drag my private affairs before the public, but the above advertisement I trust will be a sufficient apology.

Nathaniel J. Palmer.

September 22. 99—3w

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

IS offered to the person giving me any information which shall lead to the discovery of my Dog. He was stolen on the 18th or 19th inst.; is a large Setter, well broke; had a long tail, is perfectly white, except the ears which are pale yellow, and one eye, which has some dark hairs about it, which gives his eyes the appearance of being unequal in size.

G. P. Devereux.

Raleigh, Sept. 21. 99—3w

NOTICE.

LOST, on the evening of the 15th instant, between Hillsborough and Burroughs Cheek's, on the Chapel-Hill road, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing the following notes of hand, viz. four notes drawn by Lemuel Morgan, the first for 18 dolls. dated in Jan. 1824, the second for 10 dolls dated in July, 1824, the third for 50 dollars, dated in Aug. 1824, and the fourth for 7 dolls. 82 cents, dated in January, 1829;—two notes drawn by Burroughs Cheek, one for 5 dolls dated in May, 1827, the other for 15 dolls. dated sept. 15 1829; and one note drawn by James Cheek for 13 dolls. dated in 1824—all which notes were made payable to the subscriber. There were also in the pocket-book two dollars in treasury bills, and several receipts. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, and the persons from whom the sums are due from paying the same to any person but the subscriber. A liberal reward will be given to any person who may find the pocket-book and will return it with its contents to the subscriber.

Anderson Cheek.

September 22. 99—3w

NOTICE.

LOST by the subscriber, on or about the 1st of August last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book with the following contents, viz. twenty seven dollars in notes of the banks of this state; a small sum in treasury notes, amount not recollected; one note on Col. John Stockard for 46 dollars or thereabouts, payable one day after date, the time of execution not recollected; one do on David Coble (of George) for 38 dolls. and ten cents, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on Henry Albright, of Guilford county, for 18 dollars or thereabouts, due 26th Dec. last, payable to Daniel Albright and endorsed to me; one do. on David Coble (of David) for 8 dollars, executed 25th July last, payable one day after date; one do. on M. G. Clay for 5 dollars, the time of execution not recollected. As I expect the above have fallen into the hands of some dishonest persons, who will attempt to trade the notes, or convert them to their own use, as they have done my money, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or those concerned from paying the amount as specified in the notes to any other person than myself, as I positively protest I have never parted with them in any other way than against my will, and in the way above specified.

William Albright.

Cain creek, Orange county,
September 14. 99—3w

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.
Inquire at this Office,

September 1. 96—

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 26th of September instant, will be sold at the late dwelling house of William Clark, deceased, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of many articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture. For all sums above one dollar a credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Thos. Clancy, *Ex'r.*

September 8. 97—3w

From the London Literary Journal.

THE SYBIL.

Would thy young inquiring eye
Pierce the dark futurity—
Read the awful book of Fate,
Oft so sad and desolate?
Mortal! ask not me to show
What of weal or what of wo;
I, the Sybil, there can see
Writ against thy destiny—
By the past, the unerring past,
I thy future lot will cast.
List to me, then, whilst I tell—
Time will show or ill or well,
Whether smiles or whether tears
Gild or shade thine after years;
So thou wilt but answer me
Simple questions, one, two, three.
When the houseless sought thy door—
When the hungry begg'd thy store—
When the lonely widow wept—
When the orphan houseless slept—
Did the homeless find a home?
Didst thou bid the famish'd come?
Didst thou calm the widow's grief?
Give the fatherless relief?
If thy conscience answer yes,
Great shall be thy share of bliss;
If thy conscience answer no,
Deep the measure of thy wo!

When that one, who side by side,
In his days of joyous pride
Walk'd with thee, his bosom friend,
Found, alas! his glorious end—
Didst thou look with pitying eye
On his sad adversity?
As his misery deeper grew,
Grew thy friendship deeper too?
If thy conscience answer yes,
Great shall be thy share of bliss;
If thy conscience answer no,
Deep the measure of thy wo!

When the love that bound thine heart
To that one, as ne'er to part—
Though no crabbed law had prest
Rule to fetter on thy breast,
'Mid the sorrow and the strife,
Ebb and flow of human life,
Sorrow gain'd and pleasure gone,
Was it still true to that one?
If thy conscience answer yes,
Great shall be thy share of bliss;
If thy conscience answer no,
Deep the measure of thy wo!

Avarice outwitted.—The case of John Eyre, esq. who, though worth upwards of 30,000*l.* was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman who was his estimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only 500*l.* leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew and his heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of 500*l.* in it for the Clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clegyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of 200*l.* to his nephew.

A Chameleon was brought to this place by Captain Trout of the brig J. Ashman, which arrived on Wednesday last from Cape Mesurado. This singular little animal is thus noticed by Mr. Madden in the account of his travels in Turkey, &c.

I had a chameleon which lived for three months, another for two months, and several which I gave away after keeping them ten days or a fortnight. Of all the irascible little animals in the world, there are none so choleric as the chameleon; I trained two large ones to fight, and could at any time, by knocking their tales against one another, ensure a combat, during which their change of color was most conspicuous; this is only affected by paroxysms of rage, when the dark gall of the animal is transmitted into the blood, and is visible enough under its pellucid skin. The gall as it enters and leaves the circulation, affords the three various shades of green which are observable in its colors—the story of the chameleon assuming whatever color is near it, is, like that of its living upon air, a fable. It is extremely voracious. I had one so tame that I could place it on a stick opposite to a window, and in the course of ten minutes I have seen it devour half a dozen flies; its mode of catching them is very singular; the tongue is a thin cartilaginous dart, anchor shaped; this it thrusts forth with great velocity, and never fails to catch his prey. The mechanism of the eyes of the chameleon is extremely curious; it has the power of projecting the eye a considerable distance from the socket, and can make it revolve in all directions. One of them which I kept for some months deposited thirteen eggs in a corner of a room; each was about the size of a large coriander seed; the animal never sat on them. I took them away to try the effects of the sun: but from that period she declined daily in vivacity, and soon after died."

The Marriage Covenant.—An eastern paper of the 17th ult. contains a caution, by George Perkins of Biddeford, forbidding all persons "harboring or trusting his wife Christiana," inasmuch as she had left his bed and board, and "refused to perform the marriage covenant." In reply to this, the abused lady, who seems to have taken refuge among the muses, publishes the following—

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

When George would whip me night and day,
(If it wa'nt for that I shouldn't,)
I took my bed and went away—
And pray who's there that wouldn't?
CHRISTIANA PERKINS.
Biddeford, Aug. 24, 1829.

It will be best to have thy business so that meddling with it will do it no hurt, before thou meddle with the business of others.

A Sermon will be preached

before the Methodist Sunday School Society, by the Rev. John Giles, agreeably to appointment, on the first Sunday in October next, at the Methodist church in Hillsborough, and a public collection taken up in aid of the funds. On the Monday evening following the Society will hold its semi-annual meeting.

September 15. 98—

A Camp-Meeting of the

Christian Church will be held at Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, to commence on the Saturday before the first Sunday in October next.

September 15. 98—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been qualified, by a court held for the purpose on the 12th instant, as administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN STEVENS, deceased, requests all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Ishmael Stevens.

September 15. 98—3wp

JOSEPH MARSHALL,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. tf—98

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of *PRINTING TYPES*, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Founts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines,	32
Great Primer,	34
English,	36
Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommocating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 98—3w

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the New-England Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

DEAR SIR—When I had the pleasure of a visit from you at the time my strawberries were in bloom, you expressed a wish that I should inform you of the mode of cultivation, and what kinds were most estimable for size, flavor and productiveness.

Between the first and tenth of October, 1827, I set out twenty rows, one hundred feet in length, of the following kinds. Four of the Chili, eight of the Pine Apple, two of the Roseberry, and six of the scarlet. The ground had been cultivated for several years, with various garden vegetables. It is a sandy loam, and had been annually highly manured. It was ploughed, harrowed, and raked level. The runners were placed one foot apart in rows two feet asunder. Before the ground froze they were covered with litter to protect them during the winter. In the spring of 1828, manure was spread between the rows, spaded in, and the ground raked level. During the summer they were often weeded, hoed, raked, and the runners as they appeared carefully laid length wise of the rows, so that in the autumn the intervals were completely filled up with plants, which were covered with litter, as in the preceding autumn. This spring manure was again spread and dug in between the rows, the weeds eradicated, and the ground often hoed and raked until the fruit begun to ripen.

The Chili plants, which were more tender than any other strawberry I have cultivated, suffered partially from the unusual severity of the winter.

The Roseberry first bloomed and a few ripe berries were picked on the 5th of June; the Pine Apple was but a few days later, while the Scarlet was four or five. On the 14th of June, twenty six boxes of the Pine Apple strawberries were gathered and four of the Roseberry. On the 17th thirteen boxes of the Pine Apple, on the 18th nine, and on the 19th eight; after this it was neglected to notice the quantity, but there were at least fourteen boxes, or nearly nine quarts to each row of the Pine Apple.

I have cultivated many varieties of the strawberry, and am entirely satisfied that the Pine Apple has a decided preference. It is very prolific, the fruit large, beautiful, sufficiently high flavored, and aromatic, but not quite so rich, or possessing the fragrance of the Chili, or Roseberry. But the Chili is a shy bearer, and but a small portion of the blossoms of the Roseberry produce fruit; still it may be called a prolific and most valuable kind. The Chili claims attention from its size—as I have raised them four inches in circumference—but more especially for its powerful aroma, delicious flavor and being later than the others. The Scarlet is very prolific, but inferior in size, flavor and perfume to the other three kinds; still worthy of extensive cultivation as it continues longer to produce fruit than the Pine Apple or Roseberry, if the season is wet.

CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where of good fruit, by the following method,—

When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water; put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Hamilton county, Ohio, beautiful specimens of silk, and rolls of fine white linen were exhibited, being the growth and manufacture of the state.—Communications were made on the preparation of hemp, on the making of wine, and on the cultivation of wool. Splendid cut glass decanters were displayed; and, says the Western Review, all gave proof, that we need send neither to France for our wine, to Ireland for our fine linen, or to England for the richest samples of cut glass.

Intemperance is the road which leads to ruin, and the traveller therein is a madman.

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowb, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug 4 93—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at the late term of August County Court, qualified as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM CLARK, deceased; all persons indebted to the estate of said testator are therefore requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Thos. Clancy, *Ex'r.*

September 8. 97—3w

State of North-Carolina,

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

THE subscriber having been qualified as administrator, with the will annexed on the rights and credits of the late John Umstead, dec'd. requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James Webb, *Adm'r.*

June 2. 84—6w

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber in this way would inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his store two doors above his old stand; where he intends keeping a general assortment, which he will sell low for cash.

David Kyle.

August 25. 95—3w

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight,) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities, in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than they were twelve years ago, when type where from 40 to 50 per cent higher than at present,) nor have the "materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced," as to bear any proportion to the reduction been "induced" by competition, and an over in the prices of type. But the reduction has ebarin disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constanly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at a short notice. In the choice of Book letter, pains have been taken to elect such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printers' Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The follwing are his Prices at a credit of six months, for approved notes or acceptances—or a discount of five per cent. will be made for cash:

Six lines Pica and all larger	$30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to five lines Pica,	32	Burgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the State of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, who give the above three conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or in settlement of account.

J. HOWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill-sts.

August 1. 95—3w

To the Printers of the United States.

OF late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced and the facility of manufacturing greatly increased: The Subscriber, therefore, has been induced to make a proportional reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at this Foundry is well known to the *Trade*, who are assured that in regard to the quality of the metal, finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention. Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices complete, with Presses and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

RICHARD RONALDSON.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb.	$1 40	English,	$0 26
Nonpareil,	0 90	Great Primer,	0 34
Minion,	0 70	Double Pica,	0 32
Brevier,	0 56	Do. Great Primer,	0 32
Burgeois,	0 46	Large letter, plain,	30
Long Primer,	0 40	Scabbards & Quotations,	0 30
Small Pica,	0 38		
Pica,	0 36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 9 cents per pound.

Philadelphia, July 2. 93—

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30, 87—

The anniversary meeting of

the Orange County Bible Society will be held at Salem meeting house, fourteen miles southwest of Hillsborough, on Saturday and Sunday the 17th and 18th of October next. The business of the society will be transacted on Saturday, when it is expected several addresses will be made, and on Sunday the anniversary sermon will be delivered, after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the society. The citizens of the county, of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend. This, no doubt, will be an interesting meeting, as it is principally to devise measures to carry into execution a resolution sometime since adopted by this society, to supply all the destitute within the county with a copy of the Bible. All who feel interested in this great work, it is hoped will avail themselves of this opportunity to assist in accomplishing so desirable an object.

☞ The Board of Managers will meet at the same place, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

September 8. 97—

The Orange Presbytery will

meet at the Hawfields meeting house, on Wednesday the 7th of October next.

The Synod of North-Carolina will

hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November.

September 8. 97—

NAVIGATION of NEW-HOPE.

THE persons residing on the river New-Hope, and others interested in the navigation of that stream, are requested to meet at D. B. Alsobrook's tavern, in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 17th of October next, at 12 o'clock.

September 1. 96—

TEN CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 13th inst, a bound boy by the name of JOHN EVANS, about seventeen years of age, a dark mulatto, near six feet high. All persons are therefore forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law. Ten cents reward will be given for his apprehension, but no charges paid.

Isaac Jackson.

August 25. 95—3w

NOTICE.

THIS day the firm of Reynolds & Turner has been dissolved by the mutual consent of the parties; all persons who may have claims against said concern are therefore requested to present them, and all persons who are indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to come forward and close their accounts either by cash or bond, and those who are in arrears, in debts due by bond or note, are requested to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be granted.

Joel Reynolds,
Josiah Turner.

September 7. 97—3w

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to coperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes. JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hearby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, *President.*

September 2. 97—4w

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register, of the Star, the Western Carolinian and the Hillsborough Recorder, will please give the above three or four insertions an forward their accounts to the Cashier of the Bank of Cape-Fear.

THE LADIES'

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A chaste and Elegant Miscellany, devoted to the Fine Arts and Science—the Toilet—Criticisms—Tales—Sketches—Poetry—Flowers—Music—the choice beauties of the best Magazines—General Literature—Literary, Fashionable and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

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In Preparation—Correct specimens of the Garden Rose, Missletoe, Larkspur, Pink, Wild Rose, and Passion Flower, drawn and coloured from nature, being the first of a series of Botanical and Horticultural subjects, with illustrations.

Also—Miniature Portraits of American authors.

Terms $2 50 in advance. Address the Editor, THOMAS C. CLARKE,
Philadelphia, No. 67 Arcade, up stairs.

EDITORIAL NOTICES.

"The Ladies' Literary Port Folio bids fair to stand at the head of publications of its class. The acknowledged talents of its principal editor, (who has for a number of years been engaged in similar works,) and of his able literary coadjutors, will certainly give it a character which few others possess," &c.—*Wellsburg (Va.) Gaz.*

"The Ladies Department is conducted by one of the most distinguished female writers of our county."—*Rockingham (Va.) Register.*

"It is more ellevated and chaste in its character than the generality of similar publications," &c.—*Utica (N. Y.) Intelligencer.*

"In point of literary merit and mechanical execution it surpasses every similar publication we have yet seen," &c. *Watertown (N. Y.) Register.*

"Indeed it is altogether a superior work," &c.—*New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette.*